# The Indiana State Sentinel.

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WHOLE NO. 1,624.

### ANOTHER BIG STEAL.

Questionable Practices of a Republican Official of the Postoffice Department.

A Missouri Statesman Rebuffed-The Blair Educational Bill-Strained Relations Between the United States

and Austria.

Special to the Sentinel.

Washington, April 26 .- The resolution today offered in the House by Mr. Stahlnecker, of New York, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Posotifice Department under the administrations of sale of public lands, and the other Fostmaster Generals Gresham and Hatton promises to bring forth some developments | States and Territories in the proporin envelope steals and gigantic frauds tion of their school population, for educaof various kinds. It is alleged that Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, a Republican, who Mr. Vilas is so much in love with, will fin i it difficult to explain his connection with the late frauds. From proof already in the hands of Mr. Stablnecker, it is shown that there has been a steal of \$60,000 on those contracts with paper companies furnishing envelopes, to say nothing of many other irregularities said tol exist. Congressman Whiting, a Republican, from Massachusetts, is involved in the affair, he being a paper manufacturer. There being a statute against Representatives in Congress participating in Government contracts, Mr. Whiting may find he has gone too far in his zeal for revenue instead of fame. It is believed that the odium of the scadal, for such it proves to be, will fall upon Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen.

A Rebuff.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 26. - Congressman John J. O'Neill, the friend of the laboring man, has been rebuffed in a manner that will set the blood of his friends to boiling. Mr. acteristic of his race, has been wont to shed the light of his countenance upon the Associated Press regularly at the rate of one puff per day. Lately the representatives of the Associated Press have been heard to remark that John J. O'Neill was filling up too much space in the press of the country. Mr. O'Neill, hearing nothing of these mutmounted the stairs leading to the Associated Press headquarters, a few nights since, and throwing himself into a chair, remarked that he was about to interview himself on the President's labor message. Nobody said anything, and Mr. O'Neill proceeded to unburden himself. He criticised the President very severely, and wound up with a glorious eulogy of the Labor Committee's Arbitration bill. Nobody said anything for some minutes. Then the manager spoke up and said: "Those are your opinions, are they Mr. O'Neill?" "Yes, sir," said O'Neill; "they are my'opin-

"Well," said the manager, with a sickly smile, "I think you had better go up to the White House and tell the President what

you think of his measure; perhaps if you tell him he will withdraw it and write another to suit your views." Two or three unfeeling reporters chuckled,

and then there was a cold sickening silence, in which Jno. J. O'Neill drifted out of the door, down the stairs and into the outer

The Blair Bill. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 26.-The House Committe on Labor to- lay held two long sessions, and finally agreed upon a substitute for the Blair Educational bill, now in their hands, to be reported to the House to-morrow. The bill provides for the distribution of \$75,000,-000 among the several States according to their population of scholastic age-no more than seven and a half million in any one

year. The money to be derived from the sale of public lands. The States are to have absolute control of the distribution of the

Austria's Resentment.

Washington, April 26 -The effects of the Austrian minister are advertised to be sold at auction next Thursday. The advertisement enumerates all the household furniture and ornaments of the house occupied by Baron Schaeffer. This is considered positive evidence that the minister does not intend to return. There has been a good deal of humbug talk at the State Department about the Baron's being kept in Austria on account of ill health. This ill health is simply a diplomatic cover for the resentment which Austria feels toward this Government on account of the Keily affair. Mr. Bayard does not intend to recommend the appointment of any minister to Austria on account of the rejectment of Keily. The Austri an Government has waited a reasonable length of time for a minister to be sent to Vienna. Schaeffer's withdrawal now means a complete severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

His Ambition Satisfied.

Washington, April 26.-Representative Johnston, of the Terre Haute district, is not anxious to make the race for Congress again. He does not think he can be elected if he could get the nomination, the district being too Democratic. If he does make the race, he says, he hopes he will have for his antagonist Hon. J. E. Lamb.

Committee Action.

WASHINGTON, April 26.-The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day adopted the bill formulated by the sub-committee providing for an extension of seventy years of the bonded debt of the Pacific Railroads to the Gevernment. The bill will be reported to the House this afternoon if opportunity offers. The bill as unanimously agreed upon by the committee makes provision for the payment of the in-debtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government after the following plan: To the present debt is added the interest that would accrue during the lifetime (eleven years) of the existing bonds, assumseries of bonds falling due semi-annually, company would reach nearly \$1,000,000 to the police.

which, it is estimated, would amount to a sum greater than the principal of the debt before the existing bonds would mature. In the House Committee on Labor to-day, after a full and lengthy discussion, a vote was taken on a motion to report the Willis Educational bill without recommendation. The motion was carried, but a motion to reconsider was made, and pending action thereon the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, and the committed took a recess.

A Substitute for the Blair Bill.

Washington, April 26.-The House Committee on Labor, after a long and very animated session which lasted until 7 o'clock p. m. decided, by a vote of 9 to 3, to report to the House as a substitute for the Blair educational bill, a measure which in substance provides that the receipts from the revenue of the General Land Office shall be divided among the several tional purposes for the next ten years. Two per cent, of the sum is to be used for industrial and technical instruction, and the remainder for the support of the common schools. The committee agreed that the individual members should not be bound by their vote in committee either in support o or against the measure when it comes up for consideration in the House.

Explanatory.

Washington, April 26 .- General Atkins, commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day sent the following telegram to Indian Agent Mc-Chesney at the Cheyenne River Agency in

"Office order of April 8 was intended to apply only to unlicensed traders outside of Fort Pierre, on the Indian Reservation, and to forbid any traders in Fort Pierre or elsewhere on the reservation to violate intercourse laws, such as selling liquor or fire-

The Commissioner says it appears that the agent has misunderstood the order of April 8.

Easter Sports. Washington, April 26.-A large number o' children gathered in the White House grounds, south of the Executive Mansion, at O'Neill, in that generous spirit which is char- an early hour this morning to enjoy the annual custom of rolling Easter eggs down the many grassy knolls in that part of the grounds. A light shower of rain just before noon did not disperse them, but protected by water proofs they continued the sport, Many grown people were interested spectators of the merry gamboling of the children.

Standard Dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 26. - The issue of tandard silver dollars from the mint during the week ending April 24 was \$336,052. The issue during the corresponding period of ast year was \$162,098. The shipments of ractional silver coin since April 1 amount

Voudon Victims. ATLANTA, Ga., April 23-Prince Albert, a no torious colored voudou, who came here from Egypt, is in jail. He has had the colored people here absolutely under his power. Several days ago Harriet Miller, a negro woman, called upon Albert, and stating that her husband had deserted her, asked if he could bring him back. "Oh, yes," answered the Doctor. "How, Doctor?" asked the creduous woman. "With this little charm," answered the Doctor, as he drew a bag from his pocket. "Put this around your neck and wear it during the day. Then, every night, when you go to bed, place it in your stockng, and get it next to the sole of your foot. Do that for five nights, and the sixth cut the bag open and drop the contents on a red hot shovel, and as it burns and the smoke begins to fill the room, your front door will open, and your husband will walk in. if he don't come, I'll make him come. Try it, and see." The woman paid the man the \$10 demanded, and receiving the charm went home. She followed the directions, but her husband did not come back. The doctor declined to refund the money and the woman had him arrested. The arrest was made Saturday, and when it became known among the colored people they vowed no orison walls could hold the doctor, and said that he would come out of his cell and visit all kinds of bad luck on the woman. But Sunday, Monday and Tuesday went by and

the doctor did not get out. Prince Albert says that his parents went from Africa to Egypt; that they were of royal blood, and there he was born. When he was quite young they moved to Jerusalem and there he lived until a few years ago. when he came to America. Albert asserts that he is versed in the mysteries of Eastern physicians, mind readers and spell makers, as he calls them, and says that he can do all he professes. He speaks English, German, Hebrew and a half dozen other languages. He says he will make all who have had a

band in his trouble rue it.

Gould Interviewed. NEW YORK, April 35 .- Mr. Jay Gould was called on at his residence this afternoon. In reply to an inquiry concerning the present condition of affairs in the Southwest, Mr. Gould said: "It is so quiet that we hardly know there has been a strike. The strikers console themselves with the thought that we are not doing any business, but we are doing a large business-a larger amount than we were doing before the strike. I have received the following from Mr. Hoxie:

The third week's earnings will not to-day, but the Auditor estimates that they will show an increase of about \$100,000, compared with ast year. It is hard to get away from such facts. I think the improvement would have been very marked but for the labor troubles. Public opinion has risen up and asserted itself about this matter, and the formation of law and order leagues in the Southwest has exerted a great moral influence and effectively destroyed the organization of the Knights of Labor. In fact, to be a Knight of Labor out there now is about synonmous with being called a criminal. Of al attempts to throw trains off the track, but the tracks are carefully guarded and the result is that

St. Louis, April 24.

everything is going on nicely. Mr. Goule was asked what he thought of the threat made against the Wabash Railroad system in the event of his obtaining control of it at the sale to-morrow. He replied: The Wabash employes harely any Knights of Labor. A reorganization was made after the August strikes in regard to the laborers employed. The road will be sold to-morrow and it will be bought in by the bondhold. The majority of them are in Scotland and England, and the rest are scattered about this country."

Fatally Shot.

OMAHA, Neb., April 26.-George Davis, a watchman in the yards of the Omaha Lumber Company, was shot yesterday by William Carlin, another watchman and fatally wounded on account of a girl, whom both had been courting. They had engaged in a ing that no further payments are made by bitter quarrel. Davis knocked Carlin down the companies. The total divided into 140 with his revolver and fired two shots at him bitter quarrel. Davis knocked Carlin down equal payment which are represented by a | while he lay on the ground, but neither took effect. Then Carlin drew a weapon and sent the last bond maturing seventy years after | two balls into Davis body, both producing mortal wounds. Carlin surrendered himself

## THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Boston Builders Opposed to the Reduction of a Day's Working Hours.

Speculation About the Settlement of the Lake Shore Strike-Depression in the Kanawha Valley Coal Trade-Strikers Prepared for a Fight-Notes.

Boston, April 26 .- A struggle of the most serious portent is about to begin in this vicinity over the eight hour movement. The hope of the Central Trades and Labor Union of a speedy acquiescence by a large proportion of employers in the experiment proves groundless. In accordance with plans made a year ago, the demand for eight hours was to be enforced on May 1. In view of the disturbed condition of labor throughout the country, it was recently determined to limit the demand to building trades, including carpenters, masons, painters, decorators, etc. The Central Trades and Labor Union recently made public many favorable replies which were received from employers in answer to questions sent out. This has resulted in an address published to-day, signed by 125 employers in building trades. The address

Employers of labor, having read in the public press that the sentiment of the builders favored the eight hour movement, and mindful of the inerests of the public, as well as the needs and well being of their employes, desire to say that they are not prepared to indorse the question of eight urs as the measure of a day's work. Its result are too far reaching to permit a hasty judgment and the advance of 25 per cent, in cost of labor in the several occupations represented by us is too sweeping in its consequences to be adopted by any community without deliberation on the part of the employed as well as the employers. On the question of a reduction of the number of hour which constitute a day from the present standard ten hours to a standard of either nine or eight ours, we would express the following opinion: The principal argument in favor of such a change, as far as we can learn, appears to be tased upon the general ground of over pro-duction. This argument, in our mind, has no application to our branches of labor and can not be distorted to meet them. There is no over-stock, and can be no over-stock of the good and never beyond it. The supply is not, and can not be, beyond the demand as far as we are concerned. The argument that there is an over sup ply of men does not obtain, and has, in our m no weight, for the reason that a reduction in the hours of labor would in no way put into employ ment a larger number of men; it would simply keep the same number of men that it is now pos le to employ at work a greater number of days, and so that argument falls to the ground. The great and supreme objection to the reduction of the hours of labor, as far as it shall affect the well-being and good of all workmen in our lines of employment is, in our opinion, that the prosperity of the country is not great enough at the present time to grant such a change. For quite a number of years the margin of profits in the general business of the country has been small, and upon these profits we, as builders, deortunity to use our skill and If, by taking off one or two hours per day from the present accepted standard, we increase labor, then we work against our own interests as laborers, for we drive out of the market work that would be done but for this increased cost this year, in our own city, already, under the would involve the expenditures of hundreds of usands of dollars, employing the very labor us referred to would make returns unprofit able. The interests of the class we mi tually represent have then been injured beyond computation. Capital has been with drawn from the undertakings, and that means a ss for the laborer every time. It is painfully evident that we will be short of work before the year is two-thirds over, and no one is to blame for this condition but those who are to suffer most, and yet have been the very ones to urge on this crisis. We believe that in all the pushing. wherever it has taken place for a reduction of hours of labor and increase of wages beyond the level of prosperity, the fact has been lost sight of that the increased cost of every purchasable item will pull from the pockets of all grades of workmen a proportionately larger amount, which will affect the increase of pay received, while the de-pression of business will create great want and stress among the very classes who hope to be

The first formal demand was made by the Bricklayers' Assembly Knights of Labor to the master masons. The Master Builders' Association sent a long reply yesterday, of which the following is the substance:

We believe that the attempt to set a limit to the

minimum hours would be as abortive as to set a limit to the maximum wages, particularly in our Yet, if one limit is fixed, the other should be fixed also. Labor is the most import ant item in estimating the cost of buildings. The stock is comparatively easy to figure, but in the estimate for labor, the judgment which has been gained by experience is the only guide. In what position, then, is the contractor placed who is told to throw aside his experience and judgment and figure his labor in a basis of a level price right through for every man em ployed, be he good, bad or indifferent? The at tempt to set a fixed price in advance for an article the value of which can be known by testing it ts at defiance the first law which governs the stimation of work, as well as the first law of ex ilence in workmanship, and would at one blow disintegrate the whole structure of comparative worth among workmen, discouraging any attempt to excel. We believe, then, that the attempt to shorten the hours of labor in our line of business is entirely uncalled for and unwarranted at the esent time; that the prosperity of the country not great enough to permit it; that the agitation effects in the withdrawal of an immense amoun of work from the market, transforming what was e of depression, great scarcity and, we fear, a period distress for the very cla who have been the most active in the agitation We therefore suggest that the whole question of the hours of labor be abandoned until a more propitious time for the good of all concerned and more especially for the good of the laboring c ass, of which we claim to be a part. Our conclusions then are summed up in the following recommendations: The hours of labor, the rate of wages, and the time of weekly payment to remain as at present, but that on Saturday eight hours shall

There is good reason for believing that the other building trades will take similar action. It is equally probable that the employes will decline to yield any point in their demands, and that they will resort to a strike. The painters and decorators voted

New York Street Car Strike.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- The strike on the Third avenue surface railroad still continues unchanged. Sixty cars are running to-day. The General Sessions Court Grand Jury met early to-day and had before them the cases of the men who ordered the general "tie up" on all the surface railroads here last week. Officers and directors of the Third avenue road, as well as police officers, were ex-mined as witnesses. The counsel for the strikers visited the District Attorney's office during the day and made arrangements for giving bail in case any of their associates were arrested.

This afternoon one of the strikers placed stones in the groove of the company's cable branch, on a steep decline, and loss of line was prevented only by the caution exercised in operating the car. The man was arrested. Except for police interference a throng of strikers and their friends would have this evening mobbed three of the new men who went to repair the tracks at Fifty-ninth street. The fact that indictments against some of the leaders of the strike had been found, caused excitement among the latter to-night. The strikers will begin running stages on Third avenue to-morrow from Har- is looked for before many days.

lem to City Hall. Sixty-five cars were run to-day, stopping at 6 p. m; ten on the 125th street. The Executive Board of the strikers will be arrested, it is believed, at an early hour to-morrow morning. Mr. Powderly has sent a representative to New York, and today he, with the Executive Board of the strikers and Mr. Lauterbach, of the Third Avenue Company, held a fruitless confer-

The Lake Shore Settlement.

CHICAGO, April 26,-Since the Lake Shore witchmen's strike came to a sudden termination there has been a great deal of speculation as to the fate awaiting the objectionable men. The company's officials say that they maintained their position and made no agreement whatever as to the disposal of the eight men; nor had they authorized any one to sign the paper exhibited by Mr. Stahl. The latter still insists that the eight men will be removed within sixty days and an agreement to that effect was signed by one authorized by the company to do so. He refuses to divulge the name of the person. As nearly as can be ascertained the facts are that the company made no agreement whatever whereby the statue of the eight men was changed in the least. The Daily News says, from all it can learn, the supposed agreement is signed by Sheriff Hanchett, and that that official relied on the promise that several business men would place such tempting offers, both in the way of position and bonus, before the eight men that their refusal of them would be next to impossible, and that he, relying on that being done, signed the guaranty. The supposition at the time by the strikers was that Sheriff Hanchett was in a way at least acting for the company. The same paper says: "Though the strikers may have been deceived in that respect, it is not beheved a discovery of the fact will reopen the trouble. Webster and Chafee, two of the eight men, say that no proposition to work elsewhere has been made to them, and that they expect to continue working for the company. Three of the city dailies print interviews with seven of the eight men, one being absent on sick leave, and they all agree in asserting that they have had no offers to leave the company, and that it is their intention to remain in the railroad's employ. The railroad officials reiterate their original statement that the men are not to be lischarged and are to remain as long as they

The Sugar Reliners' Strike-Violating the "Contract Labor Bill."

NEW YORK, April 26,-The strike of the sugar house employes in Williamsburg and Green Point still continues, and the situation is unchanged. A large force of police is kept at the refineries to prevent any breach of the peace or destruction of property. Some of the strikers have already gone to

other kinds of work. Eighty-five muscular-looking men, passen gers on the steamer Circassia, arrived to-day at Castle Garden, and were detained by the Superintendent on the grounds they were going to to work on "scab" jobs. They are said to be under contract as masons, stone cutters and blacksmiths to work on the new State Capitol at Austin, Tex. The charge is made by the Central Labor Union of this city. The men denied being under any contract. They intended to communicate with the District Atto, anys of this city and Austin, Tex., to have suits brought against the Austin contractor for a violation of the contract labor bill."

The Coal Trade Depressed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 26.-H. M. Jarwell, a prominent operator of the Kanawha Valley, in an interview, says the depression in the coal trade in that district has never been paralleled in its history, and, unless there is an improvement, fully one-half of the coal producers in the Kanawha and New River districts will fail. This deplorable conditition of things is attributed to l'ittsourg's competition and the use of natural gas. Notwithstanding the depression, the miners are preparing to strike May 1 for an advance of a half cent per bushel. They now get two and a quarter cents and want two and three-fourth cents. This they will not get and their condition will then become a desperate one. Only 5,000 miners of the two districts are engaged now, and, with 10,000 or 15,000 out of employment, there will be a very sad condition of affairs.

Agreed to the Advance. CLEVELAND, O., April 26 .- The strike at Taylor & Bogge's foundry was ended to-day. The firm agreed to the advance of 15 per cent. in wages. The trouble at Viaduct foundry will probably be settled to-morrow. Twenty-five finishers in Charles L. Strong's marble works, on Merwin street, struck today for a 20 per cent, advance.

Prepared for a Fight.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26.-The carriage shops here have notified their striking body-makers to return to work to-day or remove their tools. Other shops have also agreed to do the same. The Carriage Workmen's Union has retaliated by ordering out the painters, blacksmiths and trimmers. The proprietors are fully organized, and say they will close down entirely, as this year's trade has already been ruined. The men are prepared for a fight.

Not in Favor of the Eight-Hour Law. SANDUSKY, April 26.-The publishers of the Register attempted to put the eight-hour law in force this afternoon. The men immediately struck, refusing to work on the limited time. The men average \$5 for about ten hours' work. Manufacturers here are worried over eight-hour law. The Register's

Labor Waifs. Forty-five boys employed as helpers by the

erally do not favor the eight-hour law.

reat Western Glass Company, of St. Louis, struck for higher wages yesterday. The Eagle foundry at Port Chester, N. Y. employing about 400 men, was closed yesterday morning indefinitely in anticipation of a strike, the employes having formed an Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Two hundred brickmakers employed by Hayts & Alsip. Chicago, struck yesterday for eight hours' work with ten hours' pay. The men had presented their demands to the firm and had been met with a decided refusal. About 250 of the old employes and others have gone to work in the Missouri car and foundry shops, St. Louis, where there was a walkout last week to prevent the company from furnishing material to the Missouri

«Steel rail manufacturers of Pittsburg re-

East Lee, Massachusetts, Inundated by the Collapse of a Mill Dam.

People Flee for Their Lives-Great Destruction to Movable Property-Eleven Dead Bodies Found-A Scene of Terrible Desolation.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 20 .- A terrible accident has occurred at East Lee, resulting in large loss of life and much damage to property. At 6 o'clock this morning the village of East Lee was inundated and devasted by the breaking away of a dam at Mud Pond reservoir. Mountain Lake about two and a half miles from the village. The pond covered many acres of swamp and was increased from its original limited size by extensive dams built by a club of manufacturers as a storage place for water.

East Lee village, whose half-dozen paper mills are situated on the stream, received its first news of the accident when the flood came pouring down the streets, the water being from four to six feet deep, and bringing with it trees, portions of houses, barns, fences, wagons and every form of movable property. People fled to the slopes of the valley along which the torrent was pouring. and saw houses moved and toppled about like chips on a river.

The flood passed East Lee and went on down the road, destroying gardens, lawns and fences and moving the smaller buildings. It had not the power, however, to wreck utterly the larger houses, though the damage will amount to several thousands of dollars.

As soon as possible the people went up the line of the flood toward the pond and found the river worse as they approached the starting point of the torrent. Fortunately, the track of the flood was in a sparsely inhabited country, but what destruction there was along its way was thoroughly accomplished. Much stock, besides property, is lost.

The explorers have already found the bodies of six persons and are searching for others. The scene is one of terrible desolaiation, and the town of Lee is wild with ex-

Later-News just received from East Lee says that nine bodies have been found, and it is expected that several more will be discovered. The bodies recovered and identified thus far are as follows:

Mr. White and wife and two young daugh-

Mr. King and wife, and Mrs. King's son Eleven bodies have so far been found, and

three persons who were living in the track of White's carriage shops are destroyed. The

Harrison Gartield paper mill is under water. Decker's, Varran's and Gilmore's paper mills are also badly damaged. John McLaughlin's machine shops are totally wrecked.

Near as can be ascertained Mud Pond dam gave way at 1:30 this morning. It had shown signs of weakness for some time. Parties responsible, or owning the privilege of its water supply, had been notified, but nothing was done. The calamity is the result of carelessness. The channel gullied by the rushing water is from 59 to 200 wide, and while the evidences its te. riffic power are plainest as the pond is approached, the most serious losses of life, and property occurred three miles from the lake in East Lee viliage. The water reaches a stream, on which manufactories are built, by a small brook, and no damage was done until the village was reached. Here Edwin Sturgis' barn was swept, taking a bridge with it spanning the brook, which is but small, as it runs naturally from a small pond, and then rushed down the channel of the stream on which dwellings and manufactories are located. Couch and Oakleys millwright shops. John Dowd's manufactory of paper machinery, and A. M. White's carriage shops, were all destroyed. White's family consisting of himself and wife, aged forty-eight and forty-five years respectively, their daughter Ida and an infant son, were in bed when the flood struck the house, and were all killed by the building crashing in. All the bodies except that of the baby have been recovered. Theodore King and wife and Mrs. Charles King rushed from their house, and were carried off by the flood and drowned. Had they remained in the house they would have been saved, as the building was not destroyed. Simeon Dowd, aged eighty years, is known to have been drowned, but his body has not yet been found. Further down the stream John McLaughlin's machine shops, Harrison Garfield's mill and Farmer Docker and

Sabin's mills are all ruined. Congratulating Messrs. Parnell and Glad-

CHICAGO, April 26 .- The following, proposed by Alderman Dixon, was unanimously adopted to-night by the City Council: Whereas, Chicago has been among the first o American cities to send words of cheer, w terial aid, to the Irish people in their heroic struggle for home rule and land reform: Resolved, That the Mayor and City Council of Chicago view with pleasure the comprehensive and equitable scheme for Irish self government, which has been submitted to the British Parlia-ment by the Right Honorable W. F. Gladstone,

and which, after judicious amendment, if enacted, will prove a measure of lasting reconcilia-tion and friendship between the two people.

Resolved, That we trust the patriotic efforts of Resolved, That we trust the patriotic efforts of England's great statesman to do justice to Ireland, and to enable her sorely pressed people to live and thrive, shall be crowned with success.

Resolved, That we congratulate Mr. Charles S. Parnell and his co-patriots with the wonderful progress that has attended their constitution at eforts to emancipate Ireland from p.nu.y, miseary

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Council, and that the Mayor and Council Clerk are instructed to transmit by cable these resolutions to Mr. Gladstone and Mr.

School Building Burned. Manistee, Mich., April 26 -The Union school building and contents were destroyed

by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$21,340 on building, and

past year, the previous occasions also indicating the work of incendiaries. The roller skating rink, Methodist Church basement and other available quarters are being secured by the School Board to accommodate the 600 scholars and fifteen teachers that have been thrown out by the fire.

The Keyport Tragedy.

KEYPORT, W. T., April 24.-The people of this

village are still in a terrible state of excitement over the terrible butchery of the four Smith children by their insane mother yesterday. When the husband and father came running from the field, where he had been at work, to find his children fead or dying, he met his wife at the door with the bloody axe still in her hands, but at the sight of him she cowered and let it fall nervousiy the floor. Then she fell down herself and grabbe at his feet. Tears sprang into the man's eyes and trickled down his cheeks as he cried. "Launie what made you kill my children?" Without any apparent sorrow for her terrible work, she an swered calmly, "Why, Monroe, I was teld by God to do so, and I obeyed his commands." These getting upon her knees and looking up into her sorrowful busband's face, she said, "I know I did wrong, but it was the only thing to be done to save them from hell." By this Mrs. Smith meant that she was afraid that the old homestead. which had been in the family for generations would be taken away from them, in which ease the children would be thrown upon the street. She feared that they would become dissolute, one room lay the body of little Edua, cold death. In another one lay Bessie, the pretty g that got down upon her knees and begged for her life. One of her eyes was cut out, where the axe had hit her uplifted head. Three of the flugers of her left hand were also missing. Her skall was fractured on the feft side. Rufus, the teen-old-boy, was lying beside his sister in a pool of blood. His head, like that of his sister, was split open. He half awoke from a sort of stupor and asked what was the matter. Two of his fingers were cut off. Alida, the remaining daughter was lying in another bed, where she appeared to have been asleep when she received the blows

The people of Harmony continue greatly dis-turbed over the horrible tragedy which occurred there yesterday. All that medical skill could do has been done to save the lives of the two remainng children, who were so terribly wounded ! mother, Mrs. Smith, at Harmony yesterlay but the physicians have given up all hope. Dr. Agnew, the surgeon of Philadelphia, has been telegraphed for. The thirteen-year old boy, Ruius. who had his skuli split from the forehead to the back of the left ear, it was thought would be the succumb, and the physicians are surprised at the tenacity with which he clings to life. The sever year old girl is sinking fast, and it is thought sh will not survive the night. The mother is still alive, but the doctors say that her death is cer tain from the effects of the poison she has take Her ravings are said to be learful, and to preve ttendants she has been put in a straight Jacke The doctors are of the opinion that the broken husband will lose his reason. He is co stantly calling, 'Fannie, Fannie, put away the

Bloody Fight With Moonshiners. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 26.-A special to the Times from Manchester, Coffee County, Tennessee, gives details of a bloody tragedy enacted there shortly after midnight this morning, in which United States Deputy Marshal Webb Purdon and a moonshiner named Clark were killed and three other moonshiners fatally wounded. About ten days ago Purdon accompanied Deputy Marshal Hughes on a raid among the illicit distilleries of Grundy County, Tennessee, and captured and destroyed several stills. Beween 12 and 1 o'clock this morning fifteen moonshiners rode into Manchester, determined to have Purdon's life. Seven broke into his house and the balance surrounded t. Purdon met them as they entered with a revolver and a terrible battle ensued. Two moonshiners fell to the floor mortally wounded and the gang retreated, but they had succeeded in fatally wounding Purdon. Disabled as he was he seized a double-barreled shot-gun and fired into the retreating gang. and two more fell mortally wounded. don then fell dead beside the body of one of his victims. The gang carried off three of their companions. A large posse is now in pursuit of them.

Murdered by Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 26. - The Call's luaymas, Mex., special of this morning, says: "Geronimo's band attacked ranches near Imnris, completely destroying all the buildings at Casita, a small way station near Imurus on the Sonora Railroad, killing fifteen persons, all Mexicans. A company of soldiers were sent after them. Two soldiers were killed. The Indians were moving in the direction of Nacori, in the Sierre Madre Mountains. A reign of terror prevails throughout the district.

Grain in Store. CHICAGO, April 26.—The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada April 24, and the increase or decrease, compared with the previous week will be osted on 'Change to-morrow as follows: Wheat, 44,554,892, decrease 1,264,232; corn. 3.588,142, decrease, 1,646,284; oats, 1,650,132, decrease, 141,306; rye, 394,523, decrease, 35, 928; barley, 575,190, decrease, 15,850. The amount in the Chicago elevators was: Wheat, 11,708,699; corn, 8,882,721; oats, 411,717; rye, 45,480; barley, 56,105.

Forger Arrested.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 26.-Charles Constantine, Chief of the Government Police of Winnipeg, arrived here to-day, having in charge D. H. Scott, who is alleged to have forged paper to the amount of \$30,000 on the Merchant's Bank of Winnipeg. Scott was traced to Mexico, and although no extradition treaty exists between that country and Canada the Mexican Government would not recognize two writs of habeas corpus taken out in his case, and ordered his return.

Cremated.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.-A special from Lancaster, Pa., says: "The body of F. B. Plimpton, associate editor of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, was cremated here this afternoon. The body was accompanied by a number of intimate friends of the deceased. A committee of the Baltimore Cremation Company were present to witness the cremation prior to deciding upon the style of furnace to be adopted by the Baltimore Crema-

A Social Event.

Washington, April 26,-The calico ball at the Chinese legation to-night for the benefit of the Garfield Hospital was a financial as well as a social succes?. Stewart Castle, the residence of the Chinese Minister, was thronged with distinguished people. The ball lasted until after midnight. Mrs. Logan. President of the Ladies' Aid Society, received the guests. The new Chinese Minister, not having been formally presented to the President, did not mingle with the company.

The Smith Family Tragedy. ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 26.-Coroner Smith will not hold an inquest in the case of the child killed by its mother, Mrs. James M. Smith, near Port Monmouth, on Friday.

The other children are slowly improving.

Mrs. Smith, who took poison, is still alive, but her recovery is considered impossible.

The pain and nusery suffered by those who are afflicted with dysrepsia are indescribable.

# GREECE WILL DISARM.

Consternation in Athens Over the Unexpected Change of Front.

Lord Hartington Says Nothing Will Remove His Objections to the Irish Measures - Enthusiastic Meeting of Irish Loyalists.

Paris, April 26.-It is officially announced this morning that the Greek Government has yielded to the councils of France and will instantly order a disarmament of her

LONDON, April 26.-A later dispatch from Athens confirms the announcement that Greece has decided to disarm, and adds that the greatest consternation prevails in that city over the sudden and unexpected change of front by the Government. The Chamber

of Deputies has been hurriedly convoked. The war ships representing England, Italy, Austria and Germany have withdrawn from their anchorage in the Pirseus.

The claims of Greece, in contention for which she prepared to wage war against Turkey, now that she has consented to disarm. will be submitted to arbitration.

ATHENS, April 26, 5:30 p. m.—Greece's reply to the powers is regarded as unsatisfactory. A conference of the foreign ministers is being held at the Italian embassy, for the purpose of drawing up and signing an ultimatum holding Greece answerable for the consequences unless she defers without reserve to the wishes of Europe. The ultimatum will be presented to the Greek Government forthwith

HOME RULE.

Hartington Still Objects to the Irish Scheme -Meeting of Irish Loyalists.

LONDON, April 26 .- Lord Hartington, in a speech in Lancashire, this evening, said that no alterations would remove his objections to the Irish scheme. He did not wish to coalesce with the Tories, but he hopes with the assistance of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, Mr. Bright, Earl Selbourn, Earl Derby and the Duke of Argyle, to create an independent party to withdraw the measure. A por-

tion of the audience made hostile demonstrations against the speaker. Mr. Bright, who was unable to attend the meeting, sent a letter in which he said he thought that Lord Hartington's conduct had been consistent and courageous. "It would be a calamity for the country if measures of the transcendent magnitude of Mr. Gladstone's scheme should be accepted. on the authority of any leader, however eminent." The Daily News, referring to Mr. Bright's letter to Lord Hartington,

says it increases the seriousness of the di vision in the Liberal party. Lord Hartington, replying to an elector, said he would possibly move the rejection of

the Home Rule bill A Loyalist meeting was held at the Maze, County Antrim, Ireland, to-day, at which some violent speeches were made. Mr. Johnson, Conservative member of Parliament for South Beliast, moved that Irish Lovalists refuse to recognize the Dublin Parliament if established, decline to pay taxes and resist all attempts to enforce them to pay taxes. He said he intended to draw up a list of those loyalists who were here prepared to bear arms. He was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

At the New Castle spring meeting to-day the race for the Gosforth Park Juvenile Plate, five furlongs for two-year-olds, was won by C. Pserkins' colt Eglemore, J. Barry's filly, Audit, second, and F. W. Lampton's colt, Buunis, third.

The Easter maneuvres of the Volunteers at Dover and Portsmouth to-day were very successful. The weather was brilliant, and the exercises at both places were witnessed by vast crowds of people

The Pall Mall Gazette advocates the formation of a supreme and permanent court for the settlement of fisheries disputes between Canada and the United States. The court, the Gazette says, should consist of five members two of whom should be Americans, two Englishmen and the fifth should be selected by these four, and be either an American or an Englishman.

Foreign Flashes. Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone to Dublin

The treaty of commerce between France and China has been signed at Tientinsin. The London Daily Telegraph learns that Count Herbert Bismarck is suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

At the Paris spring meeting vesterday the Poulle d'Essale, three-year-olds, was won by M. Michel Ephruiussis' colt Gamin. A dispatch from Lisko, Austria, reports

that that town is on fire, and that threefourths of it has already been destroyed. The town of Hawarden is crowded with Liberals from the surrounding country, who have gathered to give Mr. Gladstone a Advices to the London Standard say that

and that fifteen Indian soldiers were captured by the enemy. The news has just been received at London

a British outpost at Snakim was surprised

of the death of Hon. Lionel Tennyson, son of the poet He died during a passage from London to Calcutta. The Spanish Senatorial elections have reresulted in the return of 128 Ministerialists.

twenty-eight Conservatives, six Independents, four Republicans and two members of The French Government has ordered the erection of temporary barracks for the accommodation of M. Pasteur's patients. The

Pasteur Institute will be erected on the grounds of the defunct College Rollin. The Marquis of Lorne has written a letter

to the London Times, in which he says: "It is possible that overmuch weight is attached to the approval expressed by public bodies in America and Canada of Mr. Gladstone's

The I'ope gave audience to a party of eight erman Catholics yesterday. He expressed himself as pleased with the ecclesiastical bit . though he said is did not secure all that the church wants. He expressed great love for Germany and profound respect for Em-peror William and the German Parliament.

Prohibition Defeated.

RICHMOND, Va., April 26.-Probibition met with an overwhelming defeat here to day, the election resulting in a majority of 5,681 in favor of licensing the saloons. The vote in Manchester was an anti-prohibition majority of 620. The vote in both this city and Manport a better demand and numerous inquiries for steel from projected roads, mostly in the West. Prices are quoted firm at \$36 and \$36 50 cash at the mill. An advance to \$38 is looked for before many days.

\$45,000; insurance, \$21,340 on building, and the serve since of the serve